

Congress Puzze in Tax Legislation

Folks Back Home Threaten Political Death Unless Mellon Asks More Funds

Can't Sidestep Problem

Billion Bond Issue Hinted At to Care for War Debt; Harding May Come to Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Republican leadership of the House has been forced into a corner on the question of reducing the taxes.

The Administration, through Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, says more revenue than the present laws will yield must be provided to take care of the actual needs of the executive departments. It has suggested ways of raising this money.

The "folks back home" are letting Congress know in very certain terms that there will be a House of a different political complexion here two years hence if there is not some substantial relief from the present burdensome taxes. These letters are paying especial respects to Secretary Mellon's proposal for a 2-cent tax on bank checks, 3 cent postage, \$10 tax on automobiles, and a 10-cent tax on the sale of tax, without the \$2,000 exemption, as a substitute for the excess profits tax.

On the one hand Republican leaders are not without estimates that one of them seem to regard as sacred; on the other, with the people demanding relief, with political death as the alternative, Congress would like to be asked to do it, although one suggestion in that direction is being discussed at the Capitol.

Bond Issue of Billion

The side-stepping proposal is to float a bond issue for \$1,000,000,000 to take care of the war debt, totaling about that amount, which is chargeable to the war. By such a move, which would merely be passing the debt to future years, Congress could avoid the question of the money they want and reduce present taxes about \$700,000,000.

In its predicament the department leadership is in a tight corner. Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, in the hope he may be able to offer some way to reduce estimates so that taxes will not have to be increased, has suggested a plan. Mr. Mellon, but reduced half a billion dollars. When President Harding gets back from his New England vacation it is expected he will find the problem in the hands of the department. The bill will be introduced to help Congress out of a hole again, just as he did when the Senate got itself entangled with the soldiers' bonus bill.

Estimates which Mr. Mellon presented to the Ways and Means Committee cannot be changed by him. His business as Secretary of the Treasury, so far as estimates are concerned, is to make a budget. The trouble is that each department will make a convincing argument and the resulting estimates will be high. The departments already have asked for \$1,000,000,000 more to hold down everywhere. But the figures submitted by Mr. Mellon shows they are still reaching out despite Mr. Dawes's recent report of a saving of \$100,000,000 in the department's expenses.

Can Limit Appropriations Congress makes the appropriations and it can limit them to suit itself, with the exception of the permanent appropriations, interest on debt and sinking fund payments, which are fixed by law. These total only about one-third of the amount it is proposed to spend.

The revised estimates submitted by Mr. Mellon are out of harmony with the appropriations which Congress has made for the year. Congress has appropriated \$2,900,000,000. This includes \$1,000,000,000 for the department. The estimate total \$4,500,000,000, and include only \$72,000,000 for the postoffice department.

The War Department wants \$450,000,000 for the year, given it by Congress is about \$100,000,000 less. The Navy expects to spend \$75,000,000 more than granted. The United States Department of the Interior is asking \$300,000,000 for the railroads. The Shipping Board wants \$200,000,000. Departments like Labor, Commerce, Agriculture and Interior want from two to five millions more than Congress thought they needed. In the past the custom has been to go ahead and add the money and put in deficiency bills.

Congress could reduce taxes, keep expenses up and reach the end of the year with an enormous deficit. The entire bill, however, is a pretty close procedure, but next July is pretty close to election time and the deficit would have to be taken care of then. House leader Mondell and Chairman Ford of the Ways and Means Committee insist that reductions in the taxes of \$500,000,000 can be made despite Mr. Mellon's statement that the law is not to cut down expenses, but as yet have not pointed in the direction.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, contends that the public should not be assessed in any way for occupying the railroads under the transportation act, \$545,200,000, and declared that by apportioning this sum over several years, a big reduction in expenditures could be made for this year. Congress could be depended on to keep down expenses. Mr. Madden said, and he asserted that government receipts would be larger than the Treasury Secretary had estimated.

Six Infantile Paralysis

Cases in Westchester County BEDFORD, N. Y., Aug. 5.—There are six cases of infantile paralysis in Westchester County, including one patient in Bedford Township, according to a warning report issued by county health officers from Dr. Herman M. Higgs, State Commissioner of Health.

A notice to this effect was sent to Dr. A. Squire, health officer of Ossining, who also informed by the State Department that twenty-three cases had developed recently in the county. Of those in Westchester County, all are in the Eastern part. Doctors have been warned by health officers to notify the town and state authorities as soon as a case developed.

Goshen Inn Damaged by Fire;

Nearby Towns Send Assistance GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Goshen Inn was badly damaged by fire and water this afternoon. The fire started in the kitchen and the flames spread rapidly to the upper part of the building. The three local fire companies were called in to extinguish the flames by stream. The upper part of the hotel was burned out.

Grasshopper Suicides Clog the St. Lawrence

QUEBEC, Aug. 5.—Hundreds of thousands of dead grasshoppers floated down the St. Lawrence River to-day. At Three Rivers the insects covered the river from shore to shore at one point.

Agriculturists advanced the suicide theory. They explained that, like Napoleonic cavalry, these insects never turned back. Scientists believe that, having eaten everything behind them, the horde approached the river, failed to negotiate the broad jump and plunged to their death.

Ship Board to Ask Mail Case Hearing When Liners Return

Government Is Busily Engaged in Collecting Affidavits, and a New Surprise Has Been Forecast

Although the attorneys for both sides in the injunction suit brought by the United States Mail Steamship Company against the United States Shipping Board have tacitly agreed to permit the case to remain dormant for the time being, it is known that the government is busily engaged in collecting affidavits and will ask for a hearing in the Federal District Court as soon as its documents are complete.

DeLancey Nicoll jr., attorney for the Mail company, said yesterday that there was no way the board could act to have the injunction proceeding vacated without going to court and making a motion to that effect.

As all the vessels in commission are on the high seas or in foreign ports, there is little likelihood of any further measures being taken by the board's counsel until the ships return to this jurisdiction.

Rumors were persistent in shipping circles, however, that the government plans a new surprise in its efforts to regain possession of the nine liners that were seized and later restored to the charterers by injunction. It has been stated that the government is negotiating a clause in the contract does not affect the validity of the seizure for charter hire past due.

Denial was made by E. A. Quarles, assistant secretary of the Mail company, that the Kerr Steamship Line interests had made any offer to consolidate the two corporations. Such a procedure was never even discussed. Mr. Quarles said that all the public regarding the identity of the financiers who will back the Mail in its bid for the nine ships, which bid will be made in the near future, will be forthcoming.

Chairman Albert D. Lasker of the Shipping Board already has begun to put his house in order on a strictly business basis. Orders have been issued making the hours of duty for employees from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., with only half an hour for lunch, and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., with no time off for lunch. This saving of seven and one-half hours per week, which will mean thousands of dollars in actual money saved. It was learned at headquarters, 45 Broadway, yesterday that all employees on leave in Washington have had their vacations canceled and orders given for them to return to duty at once. The action is causing uneasiness among the personnel in the New York office as it is believed it will be put into effect here shortly.

None of the board's directors was in the city yesterday. Mr. William Bullitt, special counsel, returned to Washington Thursday night to consult with Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel for the board.

Haytian Assails Wilson For Island Occupation

Senate Committee Also Hears Protest Against Troops Remaining in Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Before the Senate committee investigating the conduct of the Navy Department in Hayti and Santo Domingo, Stenio Vincent, former President of the Haytian Republic, yesterday told the committee that the United States "took advantage of a weak and defenseless nation" when it sent armed forces into the country in 1915.

A protest against the present occupation was presented to the committee by Captain Ernest Angell, on behalf of the Hayti-Santo Domingo Independence Society, the Union Patriotique d'Hayti and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The complaint declared American occupation had been destructive and destructive to the physical improvements, such as the building of roads, had been made at indefensible cost and by "forced enslavement" of the people. The protest asks investigation of the landings of American forces in 1915, the censorship, suspension of elections, alleged military excesses, imprisonments for political offenses, rumored and actual abuses of power, and the increase of the public debt.

Court to Decide Whether Japanese Race Is White

Claim of Caucasian Origin To Be Heard While Arms Conclude Is On

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Contentions that the Japanese are a white race, and therefore entitled to American citizenship, are down for argument at the forthcoming session of the United States Supreme Court. The case is No. 4 on the docket and may be heard on the first Monday of Justice Brandeis's term—October 3.

Apart from the extraordinary character of the litigation, which officially is entitled, "Takao Ozawa vs. the United States," it will be recalled that the attention of the Supreme Court at the very moment President Harding's disarmament-Par Eastern conference is in session. The claim of a Japanese to be recognized as a Caucasian thus may synchronize with the revival before the Washington conference, of Japan's demand for "race equality."

The Japanese petitioner, who is seeking to be admitted to become a naturalized American, will be represented before the Supreme Court by George W. Wickersham, Attorney General of the United States in the Taft Administration. Arguments on behalf of the claimant will range around the "race origin" of the Japanese. It will be pleaded that the Japanese are of the white race.

Harding Ends Vacation With Four Speeches

Feeling Fit, Wearing Golf Tan, President Starts for Capital To-day to Prepare Disarmament Plans

Regards Council Vital

U. S. Is Intent on Helping Its Afflicted Ex-Soldiers, War Patients, Are Told

By Boyden R. Sparkes

LANCASTER, N. H., Aug. 5.—The last day of President Harding's White Mountains vacation was more in the nature of a campaign speaking tour than a recreational period. In the course of a 150-mile automobile trip he delivered four extemporaneous speeches and shook hands with thousands of natives and summer resort visitors. To-morrow the President and his party motor to Portland, Me., and there board the Presidential yacht Mayflower for the voyage to the capital, where they expect to arrive early Tuesday.

Renewed in vigor and looking better with his coat of golfing tan than in a long time, Mr. Harding goes back to the White House prepared to devote all of his energy to the task of preparing for the disarmament conference.

Visit to Invalid Soldiers

It is understood from his own words that he considers this approaching round table conference to be more vital to the future welfare of the world than any similar gathering of statesmen in the history of modern civilization. It is also known that the Administration views the agreement of all the conferees to forego preliminary conferences as a splendid diplomatic victory for the American State Department.

The most important of the speeches made by the President was at Gorham, N. H., early to-night, where he went to visit fifty-seven former service men at a government hospital there. The men, who no longer wear uniforms, welcomed him with all the vigor of their weakened lungs. Taking a stand at the edge of the porch of this converted summer hotel, Mr. Harding said in part:

"I speak the heart of America when I tell you, the men impaired in the war, that America is interested in them in every way it knows how."

First Duty to Sick

"There was some criticism recently because the President and the Congress were interested for the time being with what was known as the compensation bill. I like to tell the men who are now wards of the government that the chief reason was that we all believed we owed our first duty to the men impaired in the service."

"It is a very wonderful thing and it is some compensation in itself to have had the unspokeable experience of God-fearing people coming back entirely whole, but I want America first of all to do everything that can be done to somehow make well those who have suffered physically as a result of the mission of America, and I am sure that the men in the service."

"My idea of a republic I would like to be an America of mutual confidence and good will, an America of perfect understanding, of abiding justice, of God-fearing people, committed to the task of reforming the world and teaching mankind that it is not good to make warfare. I believe that it is good to make peace, and I believe that if I can be your representative in this meeting that ideal I shall not have served in vain."

More than a thousand persons heard that speech. Mr. Harding told them he would like to greet each of them personally, but that his time would not permit, and he wanted them to give him the mission of America, and to speak to all of the service men.

Words Help Sufferers

The veterans, most of whom trace their diseased condition to German gas attacks, filed past the President, and if their expressions meant anything the contented and happy survivors were better than medicine for them.

He exchanged a word with each of the men. Then he asked to see the bedridden and the men inside. Mrs. Harding went with him. The nurse opened the door of the first of these rooms. For almost ten minutes the President and Mrs. Harding were in there, and the men emerged their eyes were suspiciously bright. They visited several other rooms in similar manner, and then leaving the hospital, they found the twenty-five-mile journey back to Mount Prospect, arriving at the summit in time to admire the first flashing rays of the evening's show of the aurora borealis.

The first speech of the day was delivered at New Stratford. At Colebrook, the next town visited, the crowd of almost a thousand met the President and Mrs. Harding. The President and Mrs. Harding were in there, and the men emerged their eyes were suspiciously bright. They visited several other rooms in similar manner, and then leaving the hospital, they found the twenty-five-mile journey back to Mount Prospect, arriving at the summit in time to admire the first flashing rays of the evening's show of the aurora borealis.

In three of his speeches Mr. Harding said that his mission was to do his best to fulfill their trust. He told them it was this that had prompted him to call the disarmament conference.

Senate Sanctions Agreement Creating Port Authority Here

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Senate to-day adopted the resolution of Senator Edge granting the consent of Congress to an agreement entered into by the states of New York and New Jersey for the creation of the Port of New York District and the establishment of a Port of New York Authority.

The agreement looks to the comprehensive development of the Port of New York. The agreement was entered into by commissioners of the two states, and was approved by the New York State Legislature. The agreement looks to the comprehensive development of the Port of New York. The agreement was entered into by commissioners of the two states, and was approved by the New York State Legislature.

War Department Dismisses Deserter Charges Against 4

The War Department has set aside charges of desertion against Peter Gallagher, Order 2219, Local Board for Division 38, New York City; Helfand Solomon, Order 1726, Local Board for Division 85, New York City; John Henry Marx, Order 1901, Local Board for Division 1, Nassau County; and Francisco Fassanello, Order 1743, Local Board for Division 96, New York City. Gallagher and Fassanello failed to notify local boards of enlistment, Solomon and Marx were indicted for desertion, and Marx was cited through an error in his registration.

Bank Denied Special Jury In Girl's \$125,000 Suit

Cites Medical Points Involved In Damage Case, but Court Objects to Delay

Supreme Court Justice Martin, sitting in Special Term, Part I, yesterday denied the application of the National City Company for a special jury to hear testimony in the suit brought by Miss Amanda Byrd, a former nurse, for \$125,000 for alleged assault and false imprisonment.

Miss Byrd alleges that the bank forcibly ejected her from the premises and sent her to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital.

"I believe it would be an unusual departure, as well as an unnecessary one," the court said, "to grant this motion. It would probably lead to a practice of the law, and in litigation, a fact which is much to be deplored and which should be avoided."

Attorneys for the bank urged that a special jury was needed because of the technical medical points involved.

Dirigible Casts Off Crew and Makes a Bolt

(Continued from page one)

Recent communities. By wireless at the station a general alarm was flashed to surrounding communities, warning them to be on their guard.

Balloon Defies Pursuer

So far as recapturing the balloon was concerned, the airplane was helpless, but it frisked about it like an exasperated pup trying to drive a distracted cow. Residents of the Bronx and Westchester County enjoyed the spectacle hugely.

Officers at the naval air station had realized that the airplane could do nothing but trail the errant blimp, and a powerful motor truck, with Lieutenant Grant Carpenter aboard in command of a wrecking crew, had been sent to trail the chase.

The balloon and the airplane, which was in charge of Lieutenant Myron Eddy, were traveling at an altitude of 5,000 feet or more and were visible to the motor truck crew when they were out of the hands of the police. Only the uniforms of its occupants and the grim determination with which its driver kept his foot on the gas pedal kept the speeding motor truck out of the hands of the police. It is raced through three counties in pursuit of an airplane and a dirigible balloon.

High Flying Forces Descend

By the time the balloon reached the Bronx, it was being pursued by an altitude of about 8,000 feet, and Lieutenant Eddy knew that the automatic valve, whose action is dependent upon the expansion of gas, which takes place at high altitudes, was working. Accordingly he descended and telephoned to the naval air station that the H-1 would descend within a few miles.

The descent, forced by the automatic valve, began almost immediately and grew swifter as the blimp approached the earth. When it passed over Scarsdale it was so low that it was possible to see the Dutch Reformed Church or catch in the branches of trees.

Men and women, wild with excitement at the strange sight, rushed from their homes and pursued their aerial visitor across lots, heedless of ditches, barbed wire fences and flower beds and lawns which obstructed their path. By the time the dirigible reached the Scarsdale area, it was being followed by a crowd of about 1,000 people. The balloon made an almost faultless landing on the farm of Alexander N. Crane, quite free from trees. William Seely, a justice of the peace, whose home is nearby, said that the dirigible had a garage in the neighborhood, and was the first to reach the runway.

Serious Damage Averted

The justice of the peace was ready to quote the trespass law to the aviators who had ventured on his neighbor's property. He was ready to take repairs. Only Mattill's services were needed. He quickly found the valve release and pulled it wide open, expelling what gas remained in the bag and reducing the surface exposed to the wind.

This saved the blimp from being rolled across the meadow by the wind, probably with considerable damage. Within a few minutes several hundred persons were on the scene, all eager to be of assistance, and in a jiffy the H-1 was bound as intricately as was Gulliver when he awoke in Lilliput.

Lieutenant Eddy and his motor truck were only a few miles away and reached it about the time the moorings were damaged. The dirigible was reported to the Rockaway Point station.

Another motor truck was dispatched and by the crew of the blimp, aboard the two vehicles and started the return trip. The field in which the balloon landed is more than a mile from any road and the wrecking crews had to be brought in by horse and on their shoulders to their vehicles.

The H-1 is of the type known as a towing dirigible and carries 37,000 cubic feet of gas. It is used chiefly for observation purposes and has been overhauled by a battleship or cruiser when in action.

Hoover to Hear of Cibrario Simmons Will Tell of Alleged \$800,000 Film Fraud

Assistant District Attorney Jerome Simmons left last night for Washington to confer with Secretary of Commerce Hoover concerning the alleged activities of Jacques Roberto Cibrario, who is charged with defrauding the Russian Soviet government of \$800,000 in a film enterprise.

Cibrario was arrested last Monday and is at liberty under a \$10,000 bond. The film is said to be a picture of a fund of \$1,000,000 soviet money ostensibly to have been used in the purchase of motion picture supplies to be used for educational propaganda among peasants. Dr. William Chapin Huntington, who was en route to Europe when halted by a telegram from Mr. Hoover, left for Washington last night. He is charged with the film enterprise.

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Free Wall St. Bomb Suspect

With the consent of John E. Joyce, Assistant United States District Attorney, chief of the criminal bureau, United States Commissioner Samuel H. Hitchcock yesterday dismissed the charges against Joseph J. DeFilippis, a Bayonne, N. J., resident, who was cited in the Wall Street bomb explosion on September 16, 1920.

Ruin Deadline Held to Extend 12 Miles Out

Customs Statutes Provide for Seizure of Craft and Also Prevent Cargo Transfer, Under Goff's Ruling

Marshall's Crew Heard

The United States intends to dry up the Atlantic, alcoholically speaking, for a distance of twelve miles from the coast, according to an application of the customs statutes made by Acting Attorney General Goff to the prohibition situation.

"The statutes provide," said Mr. Goff yesterday in Washington, "for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels and their cargoes for unloading without a permit within four leagues (about twelve miles) of the coast and also provide against the transfer of cargoes."

Under this application of the law, it was declared, the seizure of the British schooner Henry L. Marshall, off the coast of New York, was justified, particularly if the vessel had been transferred or transferred any of its cargo.

The schooner was nine miles off the Jersey coast when captured by a Coast Guard cutter. Mr. Goff pointed out that although the vessel's manifest listed 1,200 cases of liquor, there were only 1,000 cases aboard.

Colonel William Hayward, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who is in Atlantic City for the week end, said that he had not directed the seizure of the Henry L. Marshall and denied responsibility for a statement made in the office of the United States Attorney.

Mr. Kinkead served as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Cincinnati some years ago, and about two years ago was a professor in the Cincinnati Law School.

Plague Reports Denied By Southern Officials

Confer With Surgeon General on Pellagra; Assert 1921 Cases Below Average

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Denial that there is a "condition approaching a famine or plague in the South" was made to-day in a report unanimously adopted by the Southern States' Health Conference, which is in session here.

The report said the Southern health officials in conference at the request of the Surgeon General, "deplore the fact that an impression has been created that famine conditions exist in the South, and as a result that pellagra has increased to an alarming extent."

After making an investigation, using all information available, it said: "Data in hand show in an unmistakable way that the number of cases of deaths from pellagra during 1921 will still be less than the annual average during the period of 1914 to 1921."

Reeve Asks Wife to Return Doctor Says Her Court Action Has Destroyed His Practice

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Dr. Oscar Reeve, whose wife, Mrs. Mary Reeve, was arrested in the courts here last spring, filed an answer yesterday to his wife's complaint, which charges contempt of court, and expressed a wish for a reconciliation with Mrs. Reeve.

Dr. Reeve sets forth that he is unable to pay the sum ordered by the court for support of his seven-year-old daughter, Dolores, now in Mrs. Reeve's custody, declaring the lucrative medical practice he formerly had in New York City had been ruined by the publicity of the divorce proceedings. The doctor says he has been compelled to accept a position as assistant physician at the New Jersey State Hospital, with a salary of \$35 a week.

He suggests that the court should make a compromise with his wife and daughter to go there and live with him. Mrs. Reeve and her daughter are now living at Ossining.

Five Coney Island Raid Victims Freed by Court

Search Made Without Warrant; Chemist Must Back Police Evidence, Magistrate Rules

Five of the fifteen Coney Island hotel and restaurant proprietors whose places were raided by the police were freed by Magistrate James F. O'Neill yesterday, after he ruled that it was proved the police had had no search warrants.

Magistrate O'Neill said that he based his decisions on those of County Judge MacMahon and Justice of the Supreme Court and an opinion by Corporation Counsel O'Brien.

Magistrate Louis H. Reynolds in Bridge Plaza Court yesterday decided that the police had no right to search the places of the proprietors. The drink was alcoholic was not good evidence without the corroboration of the city chemist. He discharged Louis Borkinsky, of 669 Grand Street, who had been arrested by Policeman Joseph Jahoda.

"The police are not 'rummies,'" said the court. "They cannot be whisked away to testify correctly when they appear against the defendant with violation of the Mullan-Gage act."

Police boarded a sleeping car attached to an early morning train from New York to Boston on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The train was carrying a large quantity of rum. It was said the liquor was believed to have been hidden in the woods fringing the shore.

Schooner Unloads Rum Off New Brunswick Coast

SHEDDIAK, N. B., Aug. 5.—Prohibition inspectors learned to-day that a three-masted craft unloaded contraband liquors sixteen miles from here, near Cape Bauld, just before dawn last Sunday. The schooner was carrying out to the schooner and was loaded with cases of cognac and West Indies rum. It was said the liquor was believed to have been hidden in the woods fringing the shore.

Lightning From Clear Sky Kills Two, Welds Chains

Bolt Also Fatal to Four Mules and Dog in Alabama Lumber Train

TALLAHASSEE, Ala., Aug. 5.—While riding one of the mules of the team which he was hauling timber to the railroad, Lawrence H. Hays, a nineteen-year-old white boy, was instantly killed yesterday by a bolt of lightning which came from an apparently clear sky.

Two negroes riding on the same train were also killed. The lightning struck the mules and the dog instantly killed. The mules were knocked unconscious. All four of the mules in the team were killed. The heat of the lightning, according to those who visited the scene, was so intense that the links of the trace chains on the harness.

Lawyer Slain By Nurse as Police Watch

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been haunting that section during that time. She will be arraigned to-day in the Gates Avenue court, charged with homicide.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Ellis Guy Kinkead was born in Cincinnati in 1867, was graduated from the University of Cincinnati and began the practice of law in 1891. He served as Corporation Counsel of the City of Cincinnati from 1897 until 1900.

His early associate in law was Wade H. Ellis, former attorney General of Ohio. He later entered a partnership with H. Kenneth Rogers.

Miss Olive Stone was Mr. Kinkead's nurse during his illness. Mr. Rogers said he heard that the nurse and Mr. Kinkead had trouble after the lawyer regained his health. According to Mr. Rogers, the nurse went to New York, where she was arrested in connection with the death of Mr. Kinkead.

In August, 1919, Mr. Kinkead married a girl whose home was in Lexington, Ky. Shortly after the marriage he went to New York, where he was arrested in connection with the death of Mr. Kinkead.

The report said the Southern health officials in conference at the request of the Surgeon General, "deplore the fact that an impression has been created that famine conditions exist in the South, and as a result that pellagra has increased to an alarming extent."

Chicago Declares War on Restaurant Profiters

High Prices While Ex-Servicemen Walk Streets Hungry May Cost Licenses

Special Dispatch to The Tribune CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—"It is not necessary for you to charge 15 and 20 cents for a 5-cent bowl of soup to 'help win the war,'" said Mayor McHenry, in a speech yesterday, "but it is necessary for you to charge 15 and 20 cents for a 5-cent bowl of soup to 'help win the war.'"

The city is rounding up the worst profiteers and may revoke their licenses. Mr. Levy, president of the Manufacturers and Importers' Association, in an address before that body, also served warning upon retail merchants that the city is about out of patience.

"There will be no more of this kind of thing until the retailers adopt a new price scale," said Mr. Levy. "Manufacturers have all come down in price, but the retailers are taking the goods at the new low prices and then sell them at the old prices."

Newberry Vote Tuesday Democratic Demands for Examination Refused